

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : : August 18, 1859.

**CRIED BEFORE HE WAS HURT.**—The Emporia News heard it rumored that the Constitutional Convention had annexed Southern Nebraska, and straightway it gets into a terrible way, and howls dreadfully about the treachery of the Republicans north of the Kansas River; averring that Southern Kansas has been "betrayed, insulted, trampled upon," that she "will not tamely submit to it," and all that kind of bosh. It may be some consolation to the News, to learn that the Republicans north of the Kansas River have yet a little principle left—the smallest mite in the world—and that Southern Nebraska has not been annexed.

We do think that certain politicians and presses in Southern Kansas run the business completely into the ground, of whining over their wrongs. If an apportionment is made, we hear that Southern Kansas is betrayed, trampled upon, and disfranchised. When a delegate to Congress is to be chosen, we are again greeted with whines about the rights of Southern Kansas, and are told that she will no longer submit to being insulted and trampled upon. When it is proposed to annex a piece of territory to Kansas, here comes the old howl about betraying, insulting and trampling upon Southern Kansas! If they would whine less, they would get along better. The Free State party appreciate the firmness and integrity of the people of Southern Kansas, and desire neither to betray, insult nor trample upon them. But they have become so accustomed to complaining, that they raise their mournful strains at everything that occurs. We have thought it exceedingly unfortunate that the Kansas River runs through our Territory; or, since it does, that all the intelligent, honest and reliable men chanced to settle south of that river, where they are continually betrayed, insulted, and trampled upon!

**CONSOLATION.**—We are pleased to have our friends interest themselves in our welfare, and are glad when able to tell them we are all right. But we have some extremely solicitous friends, who inquire, whenever an opportunity offers to pump somebody, whether we are not soon going to cave in, or whether we are not going to remove to that place or the other; or who seem to imagine that they are rapidly overshadowing us with their superior ability and energy. For the consolation of such, we will announce that we have now on hand a full supply of printing stock of every kind, sufficient to see us far into next Spring. We intend to use up that stock in White Cloud; and when that is gone, we mean to get more—and so on. Although we do not pride ourselves upon the possession of a large amount of impudence, nor spend our time in running about the country boring people, yet we are getting new subscribers every week, and seldom losing any. Is that consoling?

Those honest fellows, the Democrats, have picked another flaw in the Constitution. They are howling because the Homestead question is to be submitted separately to a vote of the people. They say that the Republicans are enemies to the poor man, and have ordered a separate vote on the Homestead question, in hopes that it may be defeated. Had they not done this, these same pure patriots would have cried out, that the Republicans had incorporated a provision in the Constitution, allowing dishonest men to swindle their creditors, and avoid paying just debts, by taking advantage of the Homestead law. There is one thing we opine the Democrats will admit—that the Republicans had the power, and did in the Convention pretty much as they pleased. If they were such dire enemies to poor men, what an easy matter it would have been for them to leave out the Homestead matter altogether. Did you ever think of that, honest fellows?

The President bids fair to do a smashing business at replenishing the Treasury with the proceeds of the Kansas Land Sales. At the Leecompton office, the enormous amount of two quarters were sold. At Kickapoo, where the sales commenced Monday, the proceeds will probably not be much greater. Speculators are sharp enough, and will not bid, except it be for very desirable tracts. For every quarter bid in at the sales, \$200 in cash must be paid. After the sales, persons can buy up all the vacant lands they want, and pay for them with warrants, which cost them \$150, or less.

We have received, from the publisher, a copy of a map of that portion of Europe embracing the seat of the recent war, and the adjoining countries. All the towns, localities, streams, &c., are laid down. Although the war is ended, yet this map will prove a valuable auxiliary to a thorough understanding of its history. It was compiled from the original map used at the Congress of Vienna. Published by J. J. Higginson, 77 Chambers Street, New York.

A cat-fish was caught in the river, at this place, last week, measuring 5 feet 3 inches in length, 8 feet 8 inches around, and weighing 140 pounds.

## A Democratic Constitution.

The Democrats have already found a score of holes in the Constitution. Large enough for a nigger to creep in. To hear them talk, one would think that Kansas, if she adopts the Wyandotte Constitution, is to be overrun by niggers, to be governed by niggers—in fact, that the whites are to become slaves to the niggers. There are even some men who claim to be honest and sensible, who are being led astray by this demagogue twaddle.

Suppose, for instance, that the majority in the Convention had worded the Constitution to suit the whims of the Democratic faction, or to meet the ideas expressed by their street corner blowers: what a ridiculous thing it would have been, instead of its main points being, as they are now, what every sensible white man could desire. For example, the Suffrage Article would read something after this style:

Sec. 1. Every white male person (except niggers) of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector: 1st, Citizens of the United States, (except niggers); 2d, Persons of foreign birth, (except niggers,) who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

Sec. 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, and no nigger, shall be qualified to vote; nor any person convicted of treason, felony or bigamy, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, or nigger, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of being stationed within the same, nor shall any soldier, seaman, marine or nigger have the right to vote.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens (except niggers) who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or shall go out of the State to fight a duel, or shall be a nigger, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election, and every nigger, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 7. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace—nigger.

In addition to the above, they would have had:

Sec. 8. No nigger shall be deemed a qualified voter.

They would also have had another section somewhere in the Constitution, something like this:

**WHITE CLOUD CLAIMANTS.**—By the report of the Kansas Claim Commission, we see that the following amounts have been awarded to citizens of this place, for losses sustained during the troubles. With the exception of the person last named, these persons were all allowed the full amounts claimed by them—proof being required of every loss alleged to have been sustained:

John H. Utt,	\$115.00
Cornelius Dorland,	355.00
Enoch Spaulding,	28.75
W. W. Moore,	860.00

Total amount, \$1358.75

All of the above named persons were robbed by Free State men. The first three named, were overhauled by a portion of Jim Lane's gang, in the vicinity of Plymouth, and plundered of their horses, saddles and bridles, &c. Another person was plundered at the same time; but being a citizen of Missouri, he submitted no claim, as the right extended only to citizens of Kansas.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce charges the entire press of Kansas with appropriating its reports of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, without giving it credit for the same. As far as we are concerned, the Journal is barking up the wrong tree. Every line of Convention reports appearing in our paper, was taken from the Leavenworth Times, which sheet published each day's proceedings, early on the following morning. We hardly think the Times stole its telegraphic reports from the Journal—especially as the former published them a little earlier than the latter. We hardly think so. The Weekly Journal only comes to this office, and it usually arrives about two weeks after date.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, for August, contains descriptions of 80 new Counterfeit Bank Notes, all of which have made their appearance since July 1st. Peterson's is the best, most reliable, and most popular Detector now published. Price, Monthly, \$1 a year; Semi-monthly, \$2 a year. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for September, is on our table. We can notice no diminution of interest in its pages. It maintains its well-earned position as a first-class Ladies' Magazine. Philadelphia—\$2 a year.

**PEACE IN EUROPE.**—Peace again reigns in Europe, the objects of the Italian war having been fully accomplished. It is well known to all our readers, that the war originated thus: Turin, the capital of Sardinia, has for a few years past (say a thousand or two) been on a stand-still, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring lumber to build new houses. At length it became necessary to build a new Court House, and an agent was sent to the Emperor of Austria, to contract for some Lombardy poplars, which that magnate refused, alleging, as a reason, that timber was becoming scarce, and he contemplated building several new houses in Venice, in the course of a century or two. So it happened that France had a heavy law-suit in the District Court of Sardinia—the French Emperor having sued the Pope of Rome for compensation for the services of the French army, in keeping the Italian States under Popish domination. The cause could not be heard, for want of a Court House; so France "pitched in," determined to compel Austria to "shell out" the lumber. After several bloody battles, the result shows that France has succeeded admirably. Austria gives up Lombardy to France; and she in turn hands her over to Sardinia. The Court House will now be speedily completed, and the cause of Napoleon vs. the Pope will be decided. It is hinted, in diplomatic circles, that one condition of the treaty is, that the Emperor of Austria reserves enough lumber to build those houses in Venice!

**"PRES-KU-SH!"**—Our town has lately been made a sort of Gretna Green. On Saturday, a couple from up the creek, landed here from the D. A. January, and stopped at the City Hotel. They announced that they were from Nebraska City, and had "slid" away in a hurry, to get married, in spite of the opposition of relatives. Rev. C. Graham was called in, the same evening, and they were "twain made one flesh." The "Dumb-Balogians" got wind of it, and commenced preparing to give the pair one of their regular "sockdologers;" but the bridegroom compromised the matter, by treating them liberally to the contents of sundry bottles and kegs, at the same time not by any means neglecting his own whistle. The couple returned on the St. Mary, on Sunday. The bridegroom appeared to be about 35 years of age, and the bride, 25. What objections the friends of either party had to the match, we did not learn; but it certainly could not have been on the score of beauty! Perhaps it was thought they were too young!

**A NEW IDEA OF HEAVEN.**—A paper published in this Township, lately contained a high-flown editorial obituary notice of a young lawyer, winding up as follows:

"We have lost a friend, but Heaven has gained an additional inhabitant. We miss him from our social circle, but he has gone to join that band which circles round that golden throne to chant the songs of heavenly love, while countless ages are rolling away, and the children of men are reeling in the mazes of voluptuous pleasures."

If the idea should become prevalent that they do that way in Heaven, there will be greater revivals in religion than the world has ever yet witnessed. The Church ought certainly to patronize that editor!

The long talked of Nemaha bridge is about to fizzle, it being impossible to beg, buy or borrow the timber for stringers. Persons along the creek who have timber that will answer, refuse either to donate or sell. All right, Roger!—immediate steps will be taken to place a bridge at the Bremer crossing.—*Falls City Broad-Axe.*

That is a bad state of affairs. Such an important work should not be allowed to fail, simply for want of timber for stringers. There is thousands of timber on the White Cloud Town Tract. Could not the Company donate the required amount? That bridge will be of great benefit to our place, as well as to the people generally of North-Eastern Kansas and "the most South-Eastern part of Nebraska."

News comes from Oregon, of the election of a Republican to Congress, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of Jo. Lane and Delazon Smith on the stump, and the favorite practice of the Democracy, of frauds upon the ballot-box. Republican Senators will be apt to take the places of the present precious pair, as soon as their terms expire. It must be peculiarly galling to the Democracy, when they remember that they admitted Oregon with less than half the required population, just because she was a Democratic State! The result of this election will not help Lane's prospects much for the Presidency.

**THE REGISTRY.**—We notice that the papers throughout the Territory are publishing the lists of registered voters in their respective Townships, and that the Assessors give notice that they will be in readiness until a specified time, to register the names of those who were missed. This has not yet been done in our Township. There are doubtless numbers of voters who are not yet registered—these will all be disfranchised, if not registered according to law. The matter requires speedy attention.

Thanks to Mr. Magnilken, of this place, and Mr. Elledge, of this vicinity, for fine vegetables.

**TREATY WITH MEXICO.**—The United States Government has concluded another treaty with Mexico—we believe they do so about once a year. We have not seen its provisions, but suppose some of the principal ones are as follows:

1st. American citizens are allowed free transit through Mexico, with the privilege of being plundered at will by the Mexicans.

2d. American Merchants are granted the privilege of being plundered, and driven out of Mexico.

3d. The people of the American frontiers bordering on Mexico, have full authority to be murdered by marauding parties of Indians sent over from Mexico.

4th. American Merchant ships are entitled to enter any Mexican port, and to be fired into by any artillery that may be within reach.

5th. The American Minister has permission to reside in the City of Mexico, subject to the wholesome restriction of being insulted and robbed occasionally, and of being mobbed out of the country, if he grumbles at such treatment.

If such provisions are not contained in the treaty, they ought to be; for such will be about the amicable relations maintained between the two countries.

The Leavenworth Times, referring to our remarks upon the Apportionment, says that it is no part of the Constitution. We beg leave to differ with the Times on that point. It is a part of the Constitution, until after the first session of the Legislature. Those who vote for or against the Constitution, vote for or against the Apportionment. You must vote upon all at the same time, and in the same way. We admit that it is not a permanent feature of the Constitution; but until after the first election, it is as much a part of the Constitution as all the articles combined are the Constitution itself.

The obliging publisher of the Ladies' American Magazine, has furnished us with all the numbers of that publication, from January to the present time. He has our thanks for the favor, and we are convinced that the irregular receipt of the Magazine by us, was no fault of his. To all desiring an excellent Magazine, we cheerfully recommend this one. Published by Henry White, New York, at \$3 a year.

**CAMP MEETING.**—A Camp Meeting will commence on the 15th of September, near the farm of Elisha Minton, in Holt County, Mo., about four miles above White Cloud Landing, and will continue several days. A large attendance is anticipated. The White Cloud Ferry Boat will attend promptly to crossing persons and teams from this side, bound for the meeting.

Peterson's Magazine, for September, has been received. Its contents are charming, as usual; but one thing we don't like is, that too many numbers for the present year fail to reach us. The April number, which we had to send for, has just come to hand; and now the August number has gone astray. But we must have it—the publishers please start out another copy?

We have received No. 3 of a new paper called the Doniphan Post, published by George & William Rees, at Doniphan, in this County. It is neatly gotten up, and well conducted, and appears to be independent in politics. It makes five papers now published in Doniphan County.

The second number of the Iowa School Journal has been received. It is well filled, ably conducted, and neatly printed, and is just such a work as every State should have. It is edited by Andrew J. Stevens, and published by N. W. Mills & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, at \$1 a year.

**WILL NOT YIELD!**—Gov. Wise is downright—nothing will induce him to forego his own positions, or yield to that of Douglas. So is the Richmond Engineer. "If the Charleston Convention shall reject the doctrine of the power and duty of the general government, and of each and every department thereof, in case of need, to employ its proper functions for the protection of persons and property, \* in such case, the conservative Democracy, not only of Virginia, but of the South, will refuse to vote for the nominee of that Convention."

So declare Toombs, Stephens, Mason, Brown, and other leaders. Indeed, the New York Herald pretends to say, that Douglas is for war—and therefore publishes the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 14. Letters from leading Southern Democratic politicians indicate that Senator Douglas' late manifesto has ruined his prospect with them. The South will not abide such a test. Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Brown, Davis, and others denounce it with much regret. Mr. Douglas says if they will not accept the Opposition will—and will also unite with the Democracy of the North, and form the union party. Advice from Northern and Western leaders approve the letter.

**IN COMPLETE STEEL.**—Sec. 6. There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted.—*Kansas Constitution.*

"You may say the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber, and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day, but the curse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls to-morrow." So Gov. Seward told the Compromisers in the U. S. Senate in 1850. They did not believe him. They slayed the Proviso and buried it. And here it comes back to them again in complete steel, from Kansas.—*Albany Jour.*

## Division in the Camp—Fierce Debate.

—Gov. Medary Voted Down.

From one who was present, we learn that the Democratic caucus, held last Thursday evening in Wyandotte, at which it was determined to oppose the Constitution, and that the Democratic delegates should refuse to sign the document, was a stormy one. Gov. Medary, who doubtless had been sent for to be consulted on the subject, was present. He made a long, and as our informant stated, an "able" speech in favor of signing. He was supported by McDowell and Stinson, of Leavenworth. But Slough, Forman, (who boldly voted in the Convention to make Kansas a Slave State,) Wrigley, a renegade Fremont man of '56, and others of that stripe, stoutly resisted the Governor. The final vote against signing was only carried by four majority.

And even after this caucus decision, the out-voted Democrats came to the Republicans and begged of them to make the slightest kind of change in the apportionment section, anything not affecting it in the least, save in form, so that they might have an excuse to sign the Constitution. The refusal to sign was an out and out triumph of the bitter Border Ruffian faction of the Democracy. No wonder Eastin, the head and front of the old Pro-Slavery party, exults over the achievement.

It was indeed a great triumph for the Pro-Slavery men. On the other hand, it is a crusher for those Democrats who have been beguiled into the Pro-Slavery ranks by the cry, "Oh, we are all Free State men." Let us see how Dickey, Mitchell, Dr. Davis & Co., will like the tune their old Border Ruffian opponents ask them to dance to. We can imagine what distortions it will put them to. Ah, well, gentlemen, you have chosen your companions, now don't be squeamish in following their measures. You knew right well that the Pro-Slavery element of the Democracy was the dominant and controlling one, yet for a paltry office you forsake your noble position, falsify your past history, and now stand the sport and jeer of your old enemies. Their measures you must henceforth carry out. Don't falter. The end is nauseous and horrible, but remember your own hands helped bear it to your lips. Drain it to the dregs. Pleasant, isn't it?—*Lawrence Republican.*

## The Kansas Land Sales—Difficulties Approached.

A correspondent of the Keokuk Gate City, writing from Doniphan, K. T., says:—

There is considerable speculation here as to the land sales, and the general opinion is that there will be no bidders. Buchanan's ill-advised measure of forcing the homestead of the pre-emptor into the market has had the effect of making votes for the Opposition. There were no bidders at the Omaha sale, last week. Not a single cash bidder, I believe. So much for forcing. There are, however, many speculators out here, with land-warrants, and as soon as the days of sale shall have passed, they will begin to locate them. There will be not a little confusion, and the poor men will be crowded to the wall. Many a poor pre-emptor will be crowded down, unless they should form some sort of mutual protection, which is by no means improbable.

A new difficulty is now arising; and it bills fair to be a serious one, and it may result in bloodshed. It is that the people who have a just appreciation of the law, see it has not been complied with, and have commenced "jumping" the unoccupied claims, and the owners, it is thought, will resort to violence. Frequently do you hear a person declare he will shoot anybody who "jumps" his claim. But so it is, matters are becoming confused, and though all may eventually be righted, we may fear the worst.

**THE ST. JOSEPH WEST.**—This paper speaks of the release of Doy as a scheme skillfully planned, and well executed. Nor do we think the citizens of St. Joseph will regret his escape. He was seized upon the soil of Kansas, without legal process, and forced into Missouri against law and right. Nor could he have been convicted, had not passion usurped the place of reason, and prejudice ignored the testimony.

The people of Kansas felt this wrong keenly, and were not willing to submit to it quietly. Neither then, nor now, however, were they disposed to interfere with Missouri or her peculiar property. Still less now, as the Doy escape will end the only difficulty we know of between that State and the Territory—and keep quiet even those whom the West styles "fanatics."

Kindly interests will grow the sooner and faster if both sides will simply attend to their own business. This is the just course, and if pursued, will soften down asperity, extend good feeling, and make the people neighbors and friends.—*Leavenworth Times.*

**OREGON POLITICS.**—The combined efforts of Gen. Lane and Delazon Gazette, have failed, says the Cincinnati Gazette, to induce the Oregon Legislature to reject the latter to the Senate. Both have lost their power over the Democracy of the new State. The prospects now are, that next year's Legislature will be so constituted as to elect an Anti-Leecompton Democrat and a Republican. (Lane's term expiring in 1861.) An Oregon correspondent says, that "by that time, Buchanan and the crowd around him, who hailed the admission of Oregon only because it was reliable Democratic State, will learn that this State does not belong to Lane, though he has exercised acts of ownership for the last eight years."

The election for Representative in Congress was to take place on the 27th of June. The writer just quoted speaks of the chances of David Logan, the Republican candidate, as favorable. There is much division and personal bickering among the Democracy there—perhaps rather more than elsewhere.

The nomination of Marcus J. Parrott, as Republican Delegate to Congress, not only meets with great favor in our County, but in all parts of the Territory from which we have heard. There is no man more popular than Mr. Parrott, and the Representative of the great party of Freedom, he will sweep Kansas like a whirlwind. It is Mr. Parrott's intention to canvass the whole Territory. We bespeak for him a flattering and enthusiastic reception wherever he may go.—*Leavenworth Times.*

## The Vigilance Committee.

**Extensive Bands of Outlaws—Their Operations—Loss of Settlers—Severe Punishment—The Bands Broken up—Work of the Vigilance Committee Done.**

Within the last week, to our certain knowledge, some criminals have been savagely dealt with by a secret organization. In one or two instances, the penalty of death has been inflicted. In others, the victims have been punished till they confessed to all facts of which they were cognizant.

These confessions are all well calculated to startle the general community and create a feeling of anxiety and distrust, not only in regard to property, but life itself.

It seems that this vast Western Region is infested with organized bands of horse-thieves and cut-throats, who have their headquarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory.

The operations of these bands are based upon the information of spies and agents, who are purposely sent to every community.

All the booty secured, or the profits derived from its disposition, (with a percentage deducted in behalf of the rogues who secure it,) is put into a general fund and used to advance the ends of villainy on a still larger scale.

The absence of any thorough organized government, or police system, of telegraphs or railroads, enables these accursed fellows to play their game boldly, with but little risk.

For long years, the citizens of the Territory have been subjected to systematic losses and depredations.

It has become so at length that a man is unsafe in leaving his horse for a moment. The thieves are ever on the alert, ready to seize every opportunity. Once mounted and on the prairies, pursuit is almost useless, and capture next to impossible.

During the last year, hundreds of horses have thus been stolen and never heard of. A gentleman hitched his horse, pays a short visit, and comes out to find his animal gone. A farmer steps into a store to make some purchases, and when he comes out, his horse has disappeared.

Horses have been broken open, citizens' wealth, money and goods stolen, farms and farm-houses plundered, and yet there were neither prosecutions nor convictions. The law seemed entirely inadequate to answer the ends of justice.

Goaled by their losses, and such reflections, large numbers of prominent and intelligent citizens have joined an organization which has grown terrible in power and bloody in its judgments. There is no need to particularize what has occurred. Though cognizant, in the main, of what has been done, we have no desire to make public what few unacquainted with all the circumstances, would justify, and what perhaps would grate upon the public mind.

We wish to appear neither as the prosecutor nor the defender of those who have taken the law into their own hands, and pronounced the award of crime with such rigor and severity.

We all know how a lack of confidence in the courts of justice, and a continued series of successful thefts and crimes, are calculated to rouse the worst passions of a border community. We know, too, there are many palpitating circumstances to be urged in favor of the people administering punishment according to their own code.

But the experiment is fraught with many dangers to the individual and the State. And while "Lynch Law" may seem justifiable in certain cases, it cannot be sustained or enforced, in a general way, without engendering greater evils than those it seeks to eradicate.

We trust then that the action of the "Vigilance Committee men" may soon be brought to a close. They have struck terror into the very hearts of the out-laws, thieves, and bandits. They have also gained sufficient knowledge concerning the operations and organizations of the villainous gangs, and those associated with them, to effect their destruction through the law and recognized authorities.

The terror they induce, will put a stop to further outrages on persons and property, and we can enjoy a reign of peace and order.

We feel confident that these suggestions will commend themselves to the judgment and good sense of all orders and classes of men. The vigilance organization has done its work. That work has been dark and bloody. The necessity for its prolongation is over—if it did exist—and the time has now come when the functions of established law should be recognized, and the hand of popular vengeance stayed.—*Leavenworth Times.*

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.** Harris Democratic gubernatorial majority about 6,000. The Opposition have elected Congressmen in the second, third, fourth, fifth and eighth districts, and probably in the first. Democrats in the sixth, seventh, and tenth, are elected. The ninth is doubtful. The Legislature is Democratic.

**LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.** The following Congressmen are elected: Bristow, Third District; Adams, Sixth; Mallory, Seventh; and T. Moore, from the Ninth District—all Opposition. The Fourth District is doubtful, and the remaining five districts, Democratic. In the Legislature, on joint ballot, there will be about thirty Democratic majority. The Democratic candidates for Governor and other State officers are elected probably from 7,000 to 10,000.

As there seems to be some discussion in Eastern journals on the point as to whether the provisions of the English Juggernaut were followed in our Constitutional movement, we deem it well to state that not only was the English Bill studiously ignored, but its provisions were systematically repudiated. We hope the Democracy will dwell upon this fact and make the most of it. We shall demand admission into the Union in spite of the English Juggernaut. Let the Democracy keep us out if they dare.—*Leavenworth Times.*

The Democrats voted, in solid bulk, to have slavery continue in Kansas one year after the adoption of the Constitution. What nice Free State men these Africans are!—*Leavenworth Times.*

## Chingampigs.

A Havre paper gives an account of the mode of purchasing pursued by the Austrians. A soldier in white enters the shop of an unfortunate Piedmontese, selects certain articles, examines said Piedmontese by putting his hand into his pocket and drawing out an Austrian note. Piedmontese knows no more of its value than he does of the significance of the Chinese characters on a stick of Indian ink; but the soldier insists upon paying for what he has bought, informs the storekeeper that the note is worth such or such a sum, demands and obtains the change in cash, and bids adieu to the rueful shopkeeper with a polite bow.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says there is now "but one sentiment in our widely extended country, in regard to the justice of the Italian cause, and the propriety of Louis Napoleon's determination to sustain it with the whole power of the French nation." There may be distrust of the Emperor Napoleon, to some extent, but there is no sympathy whatever with Austria. All wish to see her forces driven out from Italy, and political independence restored to the people of that Peninsula.

There are four millions of people in France, who eat no bread. Some eat chestnuts, and some other kinds of vegetables. The people of Ireland, for a long time, subsisted mainly on potatoes. These facts prove not merely that there are large numbers in civilized nations, who do not raise their own bread, but an equally important fact, they have not the means of buying it.

It is a noticeable fact, that in the Maine Democratic Convention, when the balloting for Charleston Delegates commenced, there were not over five hundred delegates present. The ballot-box, nevertheless, was found to contain, at the close, over eleven hundred ballots! Truly, harmonious Democracy is "the same everywhere," from Bangor, in Maine, to Oxford and Kickapoo, in Kansas.

The nomination of Buchanan by the Pittsburgh Post, one of its favorite organs, immediately on reaching Bedford, shows the movement was preconcerted, and confirms previous indications here well-known in political circles. This step was not expected so soon, and has been precipitated by particular causes. It virtually notifies Cobb and Cabinet aspirants to withdraw.

The St. Louis Evening News, a Southern Opposition journal, publishes under the head of "Voices from the Country," the following declaration from one of its subscribers residing in Crawford County, Missouri:

"I am for Bates, Crittenden, Bell, Fillmore, Seward, Wilson, on any other able opponent of National Democracy."

A Turin correspondent of the Nord says that the correspondent of the London Times had attempted to enter the French camp, but had been repulsed, and then went and established himself at Turin, from whence he wrote letters that occasioned much hilarity on their return, among those who knew the country and its geography.

Mr. McKibben, M. C., made a speech in San Francisco, lately, in which he said: "I have been called a Broderick Republican, but I care not for names. I am in favor of freedom in Territories, and they may call that Broderick Republicanism or Black Republicanism, as they choose."

The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta, Georgia, says: "Mr. Stephens is the first distinguished Georgian that has ever had the courage to advocate the policy of the reopening of the American slave trade. We commend him for it. It is the only policy for the South."

The New York Herald has just found out what the Douglas letter means, viz: Douglas proposes to have Gov. Wise nominated by the Charleston Convention, and then beaten by the people; and he proposes to prepare the way for his own nomination and election in 1864.

The San Diego Herald says Gen. Walker has resigned filibustering, and intends to settle his fortunes with a lady of Lower California, who once saved his life. She is said to be immensely rich, but objected to the alliance, in consequence of a difference of religion.

An anvil block was lately cast in England, which, when finished, will weigh 21½ tons. The quantity of metal melted for it was 23 tons, and it was cast in one run. It is to be used in the making of Sir Wm. Armstrong's guns.

The Charleston Mercury says that the result of the Charleston Convention "will be the repudiation of Douglas and his insolent heresies, or the instant death of a party abandoning its cardinal principles."

It is very unbecomingly to fall in love with another man's wife in Alabama. A man named Forney did the other day with an affection of this kind. When last seen, he was looking into the mouth of a Colt's revolver.

Friendship for Mr. Douglas seems to be a political issue in Kentucky. Most of the Democratic candidates are interrogated, and all of them have thus far answered that they would support him if nominated.

The Administration papers in Texas are bitterly assailing Gen. Sam. Houston, because he declared in the Presidential campaign of 1856, that if Fremont were elected, he would not desire to dissolve the Union.

The Louisville papers note the death of Victor F. Ward, aged 20 years. He was the boy who was whipped by Butler, the school teacher, which whipping was the first act in the Mat. Ward tragedy.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Buchanan in his desperation "is ready to seize hold of anything presented to him." Will some kind friend do us the favor to extend to him the hot end of a poker.

Gov. Wise has written a letter on the expatriation question. He says: "I would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers, to the utmost ends of the earth."

The grasshoppers in certain parts of Virginia have taken to chewing tobacco. They have also commenced depredations upon the wheat, corn, &c.

No extra charge for sleeping on the railroads will probably be a new plank in the Charleston platform, as it has the elements of popularity about it.

The names of no less than twenty-four individuals are now prominently before the country as candidates for the Presidency in '60.

The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury says that three out of four imported Africans, bought by planters in that vicinity, have died.

Advises from Texas indicate the election of Sam. Houston for Governor.